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Addendum

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1. INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITIES FOR THE RENEWAL OF THE EARTH (ICRE) (Special Consultative Status granted in 2002)

Introduction

The International Communities for the Renewal of the Earth (ICRE)'s main purpose is articulated as the fostering of creative conversations around the critical issues of our times, based on a spiritual-ecological perspective. It has attempted to fulfil this purpose by convening, facilitating, and designing gatherings with a focus on creative interaction through the application of the skills of Dialogue.

2002

- ICRE's 'Sokoni Project' was a people-to-people program in collaboration with the Green Belt Movement of Kenya that included formal and informal meetings with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), both in New York and Nairobi. Initial meetings with UNEP officials occurred in April and June at the New York office to design and organize the gathering in Nairobi in August where a number of topics were discussed with UNEP officials including the role of NGOs, like ICRE in furthering UNEP's environmental agenda both in Africa and the United States.
- In Northern Ireland, ICRE initiated a Regional Stewardship Alliance that was intended to be a program that would be supplementary to the work of the elected Assembly for Northern Ireland. Meetings were held in February, April and June that brought together leaders from a number of religious, social, health and business organizations.
- In Washington, DC, ICRE assisted in the development and facilitation of a Green Infrastructure program under the sponsorship of the National Parks Service. A number of workshops were held in 2002: an initial, introductory program in January, a design meeting in February, and a workshop for grassroots leaders in April.
- From 2-4 September, ICRE attended the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, South Africa where it led a session, under the sponsorship of UNEP, on the role of culture/religion in environmental work. A short report/statement of the session was submitted to a heads of state session on the same theme the following day.
- ICRE participated in the Interfaith Partnership on the Environment (IPE) at UNEP, assisting this project in bringing a spiritual-ecological presence to UNEP conferences. Meetings took place approximately every quarter.
- A booklet entitled, *Earth and Faith*, was published in June by UNEP, based in large part on work assisted by ICRE in the previous decade on the Environmental Sabbath project.
- ICRE continued its work with the Earth Charter program throughout the year which it had begun initially in 1989 when it created a 'spiritual perspective Earth Charter' in preparation for the Earth Summit of 1992, in Brazil.

2003

- In January, ICRE presented a proposal to UNEP for 'parallel dialogues' at UNEP conferences that would supplement the formal process and allow participants to develop deeper mutual understanding and appreciation of each other's perspectives. Unfortunately, the proposal was not accepted or implemented despite interest by individual officials.
- ICRE presented a key-note address at an Earth Charter conference in Florida, in June of this year, entitled: A Short History of the Earth Charter. The conference was telecast to a number of sites across the United States.
- In December, ICRE was invited to be a member of the honorary council of the newly initiated Alliance for a New Humanity. The President of ICRE made a presentation at the world assembly in Puerto Rico, entitled, 'The Role of Dialogue in the Development of an Alliance.'
- Throughout the year, ICRE participated with a number of people already involved in social issues in New York, in the creation and initiation of a new project to address poverty: Solutions for Economic Empowerment with Dignity (SEED-NY). The project is now functioning (see www.seed-ny.org). While based in the United States, the intention was to link the project to the Millennium Development Goal # 1 of the General Assembly.

2004

- In February, ICRE participated with the Interaction Institute for Social Change (IISC) in intercultural work led by the Institute for Civic Leadership in Portland, Maine. The hope for ICRE was to develop resources that could be applied in multiple ways, including UN programs.
- ICRE organized a number of local events that reflected its mission – a 'Peace Pole' ceremony in August and a 'Winter Solstice' in December – as part of its program to convene people around critical issues from a spiritual-ecological perspective. Both events were held in Cross river, New York and attracted around 50 people in each case.

2005

- In February of this year, ICRE was invited as a delegate to participate in a conference organized by the South African-based Urban Resource Center, at the Sustainability Institute in Cape Town, South Africa, which led to an attempt to broker a partnership between the South African group and the Green Belt Movement of Kenya.
- ICRE continued its work with UNEP's Interfaith Partnership on the Environment through the facilitation of a number of meetings throughout the year at UNEP's New York office.
- In January, ICRE helped initiate a new project – More Action, Less Talk (MALT) – in response to the Tsunami. Meetings were held throughout the first six months of 2005 and a project to link children in the U.S. to children in areas affected by the Tsunami was initiated.

Comments

Throughout these years, ICRE participated regularly in the Economic and Social Council's briefings and seminars: For example, 31 January 2002, Peace and Environment; 17-19 May 2004, Sustainable Development and Education; 10 February 2005, DPI/NGO Communications Workshop. However, ICRE's work with the Council has not been as direct as we would have liked, partly because of the nature of the ICRE contribution which focuses more on process than on content. Nevertheless, I believe it is appropriate to suggest that ICRE's focus on Dialogue skills for creative collaboration are becoming increasingly essential as society in general moves to new ways of organizing itself to do work: specifically from bureaucracies to collaborative networks. This applies equally to the United Nations and the Council. Our challenge is to find entry points for this contribution.

I would complete this report, therefore, by asking the Committee on NGOs and the Economic and Social Council to offer opportunities to NGOs like ICRE, to bring their experience to this critical aspect of our ongoing development.

2. INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE UNIONS (ICFTU) (General Category Consultative Status granted in 1950)

PART I. Introduction

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), was set up in 1949 and has 241 affiliated organizations in 156 countries and territories on five continents, with a membership of 155 million, 40% of whom are women. It has three major regional organizations, the Asia-Pacific Regional Organization (ICFTU-APRO) for Asia and the Pacific, the African Regional Organization (ICFTU-AFRO) for Africa, and the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ICFTU-ORIT) for the Americas.

The ICFTU advocates at international level for the defense of human and trade union rights, for decent working and living conditions for all in a sustainable world, informed by policies for the promotion of peace, social stability, and social and economic justice.

PART II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

During the reporting period 2002 to 2005, the ICFTU participated actively in the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council. The ICFTU participated in the 41st, 42nd, and 43rd sessions of the Commission on Social Development (respectively, 10-21 February 2003, 3-14 February 2004, and 9-18 February 2005) which took place in New York, lobbying for effective outcome texts on public sector effectiveness and migration policy (2004), and on poverty eradication through full employment, decent work and gender equality (2005), participating in the preparatory civil society forum and in panels and round tables during the sessions.

The ICFTU participated in the 46th , 47th , 48th and 49th sessions of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) which took place in New York (respectively, 4-15 March 2002, 3-14 March 2003, 1-12 March 2004, and 28 February-11 March 2005), bringing each time a substantial delegation of trade union women to the Commission, focusing on key aspects of the Beijing Platform for Action:

gender dimensions of poverty (2002), women's participation in the information society and preparations for the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS – 2003), the role of women in peace-building (2004), the Beijing Platform and Decent work; as well as special action on trade union rights violations in Colombia (2005). Participation took the form of trade union side events, holding workshops at the NGO-CSW preparatory Forum, presentations in the plenary and in official panels at the CSW. For the 49th Session which was a "plus 10 appraisal" of the Beijing Platform, as well as a preparatory session for the 2005 World Summit, the ICFTU produced a brochure entitled "*Great Expectations – Mixed Results: The Beijing Platform for Action.*" This was widely circulated among government delegates and NGOs.

The ICFTU participated in the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th sessions of the Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) (respectively, 16-27 April of 2002, 28 April-9 May 2003, 14-30 April 2004, and 11- 22 April 2005), bringing a large delegation of trade unionists to the sessions. The ICFTU participated in CSD 10 and other Preparatory Committees (PrepComs) for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (Johannesburg, 26 August - 4 September, 2002). In 2002 there were 15 different trade union preparatory meetings throughout the world for the WSSD. Delegations were formed and documentation produced for these purposes, all of which contributed to trade union inputs to the WSSD outcome document, and to follow-up work at subsequent CSDs'. The ICFTU hosted a large number of activities at the WSSD, both on its own, and in cooperation others, including governments, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the International Labour Organization (ILO). At the CSD from 2003-2005, the ICFTU continued its work on the concept of partnerships for sustainable workplaces through workplace assessments, as well as focusing on the annual CSD themes water and sanitation (2004 and 2005), participating in multi-stakeholder dialogues and plenary sessions.

The ICFTU participated in the PrepCom of January 2002 for the UN Financing for Development (FfD) Conference, and in the Conference itself, (Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002), making detailed parallel proposals to the draft outcome document, with a view to strengthening the social, human rights and ethical dimensions in the text, including through a role for the a role for the ILO in promoting internationally agreed labour standards and corporate social responsibility. At the Conference itself, ICFTU delegates took part in Heads of State and Ministerial roundtables and a programme of side-events organized by civil society groups. Subsequently, the ICFTU was closely involved in follow-up to the FfD Conference, entailing participation in civil society and official UN meetings on key FfD themes including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), achieving policy coherence, and the reform of global governance. The ICFTU participated in the UN follow-up meetings as part of the FfD process, namely the Council's dialogue sessions with the Bretton Woods Institutions (BWIs) and the World Trade Organization (WTO) in April 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005, the General Assembly High-Level Dialogue (HLD) on FfD (29-30 October 2003), preparatory Hearings of member states with civil society, prior to the Council's dialogues of 2003 and 2004, and the HLD of 2003, as well as multi-stakeholder dialogues in 2004 and 2005 on debt, systemic issues and financial sector reform. The ICFTU General Secretary made a statement at the Heads of State meeting at the United Nations on ending Poverty and Hunger, organized by the Presidents of Brazil and France in September 2004, and continued to follow the "Lula/Chirac" initiative on innovative approaches to financing the eradication of poverty and hunger.

The ICFTU and its Global Union partners took part in the PrepComs and final conference of WSIS in Geneva from 10-12 December 2003, and Tunis from 16-18 November 2005.

The ICFTU took part in the 58th, 59th, 60th and 61st Sessions of the Commission on Human Rights in Geneva (respectively, 18 March-26 April 2002, 17 March-25 April 2003, 15 March-23 April 2004 and 14 March-22 April 2005), making Statements at the Sessions, and lobbying for firm commitments to uphold human and trade union rights and for the protection of human and trade union rights defenders worldwide, and in specific country situations.

In January 2002, the ICFTU participated in the final PrepCom for the United Nations General Assembly 27th Special Session on Children held in New York, and then in the Special Session itself on 10 May 2002. The ICFTU's lobbying efforts paid off with the final Outcome Document "A World Fit for Children" containing a satisfactory section on the elimination of child labour, with reference to the relevant ILO Conventions. During the Special Session, the trade union group held a side event entitled "Combating Child Labour" and collaborated with other NGOs to hold a Press Conference (sponsored by the Dutch delegation) on the same theme.

The ICFTU followed closely the work of the various Panels and initiatives established by the UN Secretary General in the context of UN Reform, including the Cardoso Panel on enhanced participation of civil society organizations at the UN; the Panel on Threats, Challenges and Change (focusing on enhanced security and achieving peace); the Secretary General's Report "In Larger Freedom", proposing in a comprehensive Agenda for achieving peace security and development including the MDGs and UN Reform; the Sachs Report "Investing in Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve the MDGs"; and the Panel on achieving system-wide coherence. The ICFTU provided comments to these Panels and reactions to the Reports, and through Statements, seminars and lobbying efforts, engaged in a campaign, supported by affiliates, to make decent work a central goal for the achievement of the MDGs. Upon invitation, the ICFTU provided a representative to serve on the Task Force of the President of the General Assembly which assisted the President in organizing the Informal Interactive Hearings with Civil Society and the Private Sector on 23-24 June, 2005, as a preparatory event for the 2005 World Summit. In a trade union Seminar on 12 September 2005, just prior to the Summit, the ICFTU launched its publication on "The Centrality of Decent Work to the attainment of the MDGs." The ICFTU was one of three civil society organizations that spoke at the 2005 World Summit of the General Assembly, with the ICFTU General Secretary delivering the address. The ICFTU's efforts bore fruit in that the Summit Outcome Document acknowledged the importance of full and productive employment and decent work for poverty eradication.

The ICFTU has been active in promoting the MDGs, having adopted a text in support of this objective at its 18th World Congress in 2004, and being a founding member of the Global Call to Action Against Poverty, a large coalition of civil society organizations that was very active in 2005 with a major public campaign to end poverty through the MDGs and beyond, including debt relief, fair trade, increased aid, and promoting decent work.

3. JUNIOR CHAMBER INTERNATIONAL (JCI)

Special Consultative Status Granted in 1954

Junior Chamber International (JCI), a worldwide federation of young leaders serving 110 countries, consists of 200,000 young men and women of all creeds, ethnic groups and nationalities between the ages of 18 and 40. Since JCI was founded in Mexico in 1944, JCI has encouraged the involvement of young people in the community through cooperation with civil societies, business and governments at local, state, regional and international level.

The mission statement of JCI is "to contribute to the advancement of the global community by providing the opportunity for young people to develop the leadership skills, social responsibility, entrepreneurship and fellowship necessary to create positive change." As an organization with Special Consultative Status to the United Nations, this report demonstrates JCI's dedication to United Nations Affairs concerning young people around the world and also JCI's resolution and actions taken to advance the Millennium Development Goals.

I) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters.

- **The JCI-United Nations Leadership Summit 4-6 August 2003, New York City, NY.** JCI held the 2003 JCI-United Nations Leadership Summit at the United Nations Headquarters and resolved that all 110 JCI National Organizations would support all the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through the implementation of JCI projects related to the MDGs.

- **The JCI-United Nations Leadership Summit 9-10 July 2004, New York City, NY.** JCI held the 2004 JCI-UN Leadership Summit at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. Since 2004, JCI National Organizations have been implementing projects related to the MDGs, and the Leadership Summit afforded JCI the opportunity to show our dedication to achieve these goals. There, JCI presented the most outstanding MDG-related projects completed by JCI National Organizations around the world. JCI also presented the "Resolution to Advance the United Nations Millennium Development Goals," in which JCI resolved that chapters in Africa, the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific would concentrate on Goal 1 (to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger); chapters in the Americas would advance Goal 4 (to reduce child mortality); chapters in Africa and the Middle East would advance Goal 6 (to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases); and chapters in the Americas and Europe would focus on Goal 8 (to develop a global partnership for development).

- **JCI-United Nations Leadership Summit, 9-10 July 2004 New York City, NY.** JCI re-established contacts with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). JCI returned to this Program/Fund in order to participate in its activities in the "General" Category.

- **NGO/UNICEF Meeting 7 June 2005, New York City, NY** JCI served as a member of the Executive of the NGO Committee on UNICEF throughout 2005. In this position, JCI participated in all meetings and activities including a joint meeting with UNICEF Executive Director at UNICEF Headquarters.

- **UNESCO Flagship Project on Youth Entrepreneurialism/Youth Empowerment February-October 2005.** Following the Letter of Cooperation signed between UNESCO and JCI in Paris,

France 27 October 2004, UNESCO invited JCI to collaborate in a pilot initiative to advocate youth empowerment at the national level. Based on UNESCO's proposal, JCI National Organizations and UNESCO National Commissions collaborated on various projects aimed to promote youth entrepreneurship and empowerment.

II) Initiatives undertaken by JCI in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals.

- **JCI Awards Program Restructure 24-25 June 2004, JCI Executive Committee Meeting** To emphasize JCI's commitment to the Millennium Development Goals, JCI modified its overall Awards Program structure to encourage JCI National and Local Organizations to carry out MDG-related activities. Each year at World Congress and at each of the four JCI Continental Conferences in Africa & the Middle East, Asia & Pacific, the Americas and Europe, JCI recognized local and national organizations with the best projects that center on the Millennium Development Goals. While acting as a vehicle to advance these goals on localized levels, the restructured awards program promotes the vision of the United Nations while motivating and inspiring JCI members to advance the Millennium Development Goals.

- **The Vienna Corporate Social Responsibility Treaty 27 October 2005, Vienna Austria.** JCI Secretary General and 2005 World President signed the Vienna Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Treaty in Vienna, Austria. By signing this document, JCI expanded Corporate Social Responsibility principles to 200,000 members; setting set forth the largest worldwide effort to promote principles of economic, social and ecological responsibility. By condemning child labor, the violation of human rights and harming the environment for pure-profited reasons, the treaty advances Goal 8: to develop a global partnership for development.

- **Collaboration with the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) to implement the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness Strategy** In November 2004, JCI implemented the Integrated Management of Childhood Illness Strategy (IMCI) to advance Goal 4 (to reduce childhood mortality) in JCI National Organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean, and continued the implementation of this strategy in JCI National Organizations for all of 2005. The Integrated Management of Childhood Illness Strategy had three objectives: reducing infant mortality; reducing the incidence and seriousness of illnesses and health problems that affect boys and girls; improving growth and development during the first five years of a child's life. A joint guide on how to implement IMCI strategies was prepared for publication.

- **Meeting with United Nations Secretary General, 29 November 2005**: The JCI President and JCI Secretary General met with United Nations Secretary General in order to present a report of activities of recent JCI projects related to the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. As a result of the 2003 and 2004 JCI-United Nations Leadership summits, JCI chapters worldwide were eager to practice the "resolution to Advance the Millennium Development Goals."

- The report chronicles projects that advance the Goals according to continent:

Goal 1: To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

- Africa and Middle East
- Asia and Pacific

Goal 4: To reduce child mortality

- Americas

Goal 6: To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

- Africa and Middle East

Goal 8: To develop a partnership for global development

- Americas
- Europe

4. KITAKYUSHU FORUM ON ASIAN WOMEN (KFAW)
(Special Consultative Status granted in 2002)

Introduction

The Kitakyushu Forum on Asian Women (KFAW) is a non-governmental organization (NGO) established in Kitakyushu City, western Japan in 1990. The mission of KFAW is to promote women's status in the world with a special focus on Asia by linking local experiences to global movements. Its activities include conducting research projects, implementing training programs, organizing international exchange meetings, and collecting and disseminating information on women and/or gender and development. Based on the legacy of a local women's anti- pollution movement called "We want Blue Sky", women and the environment has been one of major activity areas since its establishment.

i) Participation in the Economic and Social Council and its Subsidiary Bodies and/or Major Conferences and Other United Nations Meetings.

(a) Sustainable Development

(1) The Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD), acting as the Preparatory Committee (PrepCom) for the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (25 March - 5 April 2002, New York, United Nations Headquarters). A representative of organization attended and lobbied for the *Chairman's Paper*.

(2) The Tenth Session of the CSD, acting as the PrepCom for the WSSD (27 May - 7 June 2002, Bali, Indonesia). A representative of organization attended and lobbied.

(3) The World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) (26 August - 4 September 2002, Johannesburg, South Africa). Four representatives of organization attended and lobbied for the adoption of the *Political Declaration* and the *Plan of Implementation*. One representative was appointed to be the only female advisor to the Japanese government delegation to the WSSD.

(4) The First Global Women's Assembly on Environment of United Nations Environment Program (11 - 13 October, 2004, Nairobi, Kenya). One representative of organization attended.

(5) World Conference on Disaster Reduction (18-22 January 2005, Kobe, Japan). One representative of organization attended and lobbied for the Hyogo Declaration and Report of the Conference.

(6) The Fifth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific (24-29, March 2005, Seoul, Korea). Three representatives of organization attended and lobbied.

(b) Gender Equality

(1) The Forty-sixth Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (4-15 March 2002, New York, United Nations Headquarters). Three representatives of organization attended and lobbied.

(2) The Forty-seventh Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (3-14 March 2003, New York, United Nations Headquarters). Two representatives of organization attended and lobbied.

(3) The Twenty-ninth Session of Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (30 June - 18 July 2003, New York, United Nations Headquarters). One representative of organization attended and lobbied.

(4) The Forty-eighth Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (1-12 March 2004, New York, United Nations Headquarters). Five representatives of organization attended and lobbied.

(5) The High-level Intergovernmental Meeting on the Review and Implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (7 - 10 September 2004, Bangkok, Thailand). Two representatives of organization attended and lobbied.

(6) The Forty-ninth Session of the Commission on the Status of Women on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women (28 February - 11 March 2005, New York, United Nations Headquarters). Five representatives of organization attended and lobbied.

(7) The Fiftieth Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (27 February - 10 March 2006, New York, United Nations Headquarters). Five representatives of organization attended and lobbied.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or Specialized Agencies

The organization's cooperation with United Nations bodies and specialized agencies has been in an indirect manner. For example, the organization contributed to the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) for its activities for the Tsunami victims in March 2005 through the UNIFEM Japan. The president and the chair of the organization are respectively the vice representative and on

the board of directors of the UNIFEM Japan and the organization is a founding member of the UNIFEM Japan and has been actively supporting it since its establishment.

Another example is the organization has invited the personnel of specialized agencies as a lecturer to meetings and seminars organized by KFAW in Kitakyushu City. Some invited personnel were:

- Ms. Ivanka Corthi of Italy, Former Chairperson of Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, as a speaker of the seminar held on 21 December 2003.
- Ms. Mitsuko Horiuchi, Japanese Representative and Special Regional Advisor on Gender Issues of International Labor Organization (ILO) as a lecturer of a seminar on 16 July, 2004.
- Ms. Mariko Sato of United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) Fukuoka Office as a panelist of the fifteenth Kitakyushu Conference on Asian Women on 6 November 2004.
- Ms. Kiyoko Ikegami, General Manager of United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) Tokyo Office as a panelist held on 11 December, 2004 commemorating the tenth anniversary of the International Conference on Population and Development.
- Mr. Maurice F. Strong, Special Advisor to the Secretary-General and Under Secretary-General of the United Nations as a writer of *Asian Breeze Volume 40*, KFAW Newsletter, published March, 2004.

iii) Activities in Support of Global Principles

Efforts were made to broaden the understanding of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and citizens were encouraged to interpret and use it in everyday life. The organization invited citizens to enter a translation contest of the CEDAW into their everyday language and published the work in Japanese and English. The English book *Princess Sunflower* is available at the United Nations Bookstore.

The World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) was a target for advocacy when the organization held the fourteenth Kitakyushu Conference of Asian Women on "Women's Empowerment and ICT (Information and Communication Technologies)" on 12 October 2003. It produced a supporting recommendation and disseminated it to the worldwide with the name of five hundreds participants.

Likewise, the theme of Kitakyushu Conference of Asian Women, which takes place every year, is chosen in accordance with the United Nations global campaign. For example, the theme of the conference in October 2002 was "Grassroots Proposals for Our Future: Toward Gender Equal and Sustainable Society" based on the WSSD. The theme of the conference in November 2004 was "Gender and Human Security: Toward Beijing + 10" that connected the Millennium Development Goals and gender perspectives.

The United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development (2005-2014) has been one of focused areas of the organization since its adoption in December 2004. As the follow-up the activities related to the WSSD and based on rich experiences to overcome environmental problems in a local community Kitakyushu, the organization has been promoting the idea of Education for Sustainable Development in cooperation with the United Nations University and other United Nations specialized agencies.

5. KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL
Special Consultative Status granted in 2002

1. Introduction

i. Kiwanis International is a global organization of volunteers dedicated to changing the world one child and one community at a time. The organization currently has 270,000 members organized in 8,400 clubs in 96 nations. Kiwanis clubs evaluate community needs, raise funds, and conduct service projects, with special attention to the needs of children.

ii. There have been no significant changes in Kiwanis International's vision, orientation, or scope during the reporting period. However, in 2005 the organization's motto, "We Build," was changed to "Serving the Children of the World". This change has helped to focus Kiwanis members and clubs on the organization's primary service interest.

2. Contribution of Kiwanis International to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in the work of ECOSOC and/or conferences and other meetings

Kiwanis International's accredited representative and the president of Kiwanis International's high-school youth organization, Key Club International, participated in the 59th Annual DPI/NGO Conference, "Unfinished Business: Effective Partnerships for human security and sustainable development." The Key Club International president was a presenter during the program.

ii. Cooperation with United Nations bodies and agencies in field or at headquarters

A number of Kiwanis clubs work directly with UNICEF field offices to address local issues of education and health. Kiwanis International does not have statistics on these partnerships.

iii. Initiatives in support of development goals, especially the Millennium Development Goals

During the reporting period, Kiwanis clubs raised approximately US$400 million and sponsored more than 600,000 individual service projects. Kiwanis International does not have comprehensive statistics on all these projects, but together they address the United Nations development goals in many ways, especially in the areas of poverty and hunger, education, children's health and welfare, and the environment. Here are a few examples:

Goal 2, Achieve universal primary education: Many Kiwanis clubs in developing nations are involved in building or improving local elementary schools, providing equipment and furniture, textbooks and libraries, and even teacher salaries in areas where the state educational system has not reached. For example, during the reporting period, Kiwanis provided a library and computer lab to a school in a poor neighborhood of Bucaramanga, Colombia; strengthened school structures against earthquakes in Ankara, Turkey; donated school supplies in Pol-e-charky, Afghanistan; provided a new motor for the school bus, air conditioning, writing materials, and school uniforms in Guaymas, Mexico.

Goal 3, Promote gender equality and empower women. Kiwanis International is addressing this issue in its own ranks, with education of leaders and members on the need to bring more women into

Kiwanis and encourage them to seek leadership positions. During the reporting period, female membership rose from 18 to 24 percent. By 2005, one in seven Kiwanis club presidents was female. In 2002, the first woman was elected to the Kiwanis International Board and two more have followed.

Goal 6, Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases: The Kiwanis Worldwide Service Project is a partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to eliminate iodine deficiency disorders (IDD). Since 1994, Kiwanis International has provided UNICEF with a total of US$70.4 million to fund IDD projects in 105 nations. During the reporting period, annual grant totals were 2002, US$10.8 million; 2003, US$3.8 million; 2004, US$5.8 million; and 2005, US$5.5 million, protecting millions of children from the mental and physical disabilities of IDD.

With regard to other diseases, in Ecuador where 70 percent of children have intestinal parasites, Kiwanis clubs distributed 100,000 doses of anti-parasite medication to poor and rural children each June. The Kiwanis clubs of Trinidad and Tobago provided funds, supplies, and volunteers to an orphanage for homeless children with HIV/AIDS, and distributed educational materials to young adults on how to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS. Kiwanis International's high school youth organization, Key Club International, raised funds through Trick or Treat for UNICEF in October 2005 and directed the funds to support the "Kick HIV/AIDS out of Kenya" program.

United Nations Literacy Decade: In support of increased literacy, Kiwanis International established a new, global program called "Read Around the World" in October 2001. During the reporting period, this program has grown dramatically. Some 80 percent of Kiwanis International's 8,400 member clubs participated: collecting and donating appropriate books to children, establishing or enhancing children's libraries, and reading to children.